

THE LAND BILL, AND THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

The present position of this country is without a parallel in the history of nations. The government have not only monopolized all the power, but they are fast monopolizing all the money of the republic. Very few months will elapse before the Executive and his servants will have actual possession of every cent of specie in the land. According to President Jackson's interpretation of the Constitution, he will have our entire specie currency at his own absolute disposal—and if he choose, he can transfer it all, with the same legality which regulated the first removal of the deposits, to the vaults of the White House. This is a plain statement of facts as they exist. There was never framed since the establishment of society a more absolute despotism than the dominant party leaders have placed in the hands of a Republican Executive.

It is idle to tell us that the Government will not abuse its power. The same has always been the plea, by which minions and flatterers justify their betrayal of popular rights. "Let him have the money—who supposes that he will misuse it?" Let him have the power—who supposes that he will misuse it? This is the language by which corrupt and miserable sycophants vindicate their concentration of power in the hands of President Jackson. "Who supposes that the old man wishes to abuse his authority? He wants to do what is right. The only reason that leads him to oppose the distribution of the Surplus Revenue is that it will be bribing the States with their own money."

The faithful are evidently alarmed at the proposition to divide the Surplus Revenue among the States. The plan is so simple, so just, and under the circumstances of the case, so necessary, we may say so indispensable, that they are afraid it will not be possible for any party discipline to prevent it. Its advantages are so numerous, so incalculable, while the difficulties and dangers of the present monstrous accumulations are so monstrous and so alarming—that the People with a single voice call for the immediate distribution. What an impulse it would give to labor! What vigor to enterprise! Take the three millions to which Massachusetts is entitled from the vaults of the Depository Banks, and place them in the State Treasury to be expended in works of Internal Improvement. Lines of rail-road could be run in every part of the Commonwealth—for the immediate advantage of the laborer, the mechanic and the farmer, and the ultimate benefit of the manufacturers and merchants. The money would be put into circulation. Business of every description would receive a new and permanent advancement; and above all, the iron road which the Government now brandishes over the head of the people would be broken—and the citizens of the republic would recover to this extent at least their natural liberties.

It is not at all surprising that the same men who are so anxious to hold on to the Surplus that has actually accrued, were the first to propose a distribution of the Surplus while it was only in anticipation. President Jackson himself in 1829 proclaimed this view of the matter in his annual message: "To avoid these evils it appears to me that the most safe, just and federal disposition which could be made of the Surplus Revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States, according to the ratio of representation."

This plan suited President Jackson and his advisers marvelously well, as long as they had no surplus to "apportion," but as soon as they came into actual possession of the "yellow-boys" it is a very different thing. It is now bribery and corruption to propose giving to the People the money that of right belongs to them. "It is only 75 cents a piece," said Mr. Benton, wiser before last in the Senate. "It's rank treason," says the Globe, "it's a project of that traitor Calhoun." "It is an appeal to cupidity," says the immaculate Times and Argus; "it is a bold intrigue—the measure of a demagogue." Heaven save the mark!

There is quite a flutter among the administration men on this point. They are determined to keep the money—and accumulate it—till they get all the specie in the country; and then "accommodations" will be confined to those Banks and those individuals who are ready to sustain the Government. The incorrigible will be bankrupted; for the President says that the "merchants ought to break," and the Collector says that the way to "make men good Democrats is to make them poor."—Boston Atlas.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1836.
Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into the agency or mode of selecting the banks of deposit for the public money, and into the contracts with the Treasury Department, by which they are regulated, and into the manner in which, & the persons with whom such contracts are made; and to inquire whether any, and if any, what connexion or relation, official or unofficial, exists or has existed between a certain Reuben M. Whitney and the Treasury Department of the United States, or between him and the banks of deposit of the public money, and into the extent of his agency generally, in keeping and controlling the public money, and into the amount of his compensation, whether the same be paid out of the public Treasury or by the Depository Banks; and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That a bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, entitled "A bill regulating the deposit of the money of the United States in certain local banks," together with any amendments which may be offered to the same, be made the special Order of the day, and that it have precedence over all other business of the House, from the hour of twelve o'clock on the second Monday in May next, and on each succeeding day, from the same hour, Fridays and Saturdays excepted, until the same shall be finally disposed of.

The above resolutions were introduced by Henry A. Wise and Baylie Peyton; the former by the Virginia Representative, and the latter by the Tennessee. The same resolutions were also presented on Monday

by the two Representatives. Then as upon Tuesday the House refused their acceptance by a party vote, or very nearly so, a few only of the Administration members voting for their adoption or even the suspension of the rules for their acceptance. These are facts which the people should know. A party majority in the House, who have almost gained a livelihood by denouncing one Bank as corrupt and dishonest, now refuse to examine into the concerns of many banks containing the public money, they refuse. There is no other name and no better name. And what do the majority fear? At what are they alarmed? Are the accusations true which have been charged upon the Pet Banks? Are they dealing out their money for party purposes? Are they winking at this corruption? Is not Denmark rotten, when thus no soundness can be shown; are the party afraid to bring their deeds to the light, lest they be reproved, or because their deeds are evil? It is no small matter that the party have refused. An inquiry is proposed into the affairs of those banks where is deposited the national wealth—an inquiry into the character of a United States Bank Agent, who is charged with one among the worst of crimes—expending the public money to aid a man asking the American people to elect him to the Presidency. Is he honest and innocent? Why not prove it? Is he guilty and dishonest? Then let the people know it. In this man cannot be "presumed innocent until he is proved guilty." There is an opposition to investigation which betrays guilt, and be it remembered that to all the charges which have been adduced against the Pet Banks and their agent, Reuben M. Whitney, nothing but vague assertion is offered in reply. Even this has come from the columns of the Globe, the very worst of all sources—a paper, let it be remembered again, which is conducted in its currency department by the accused Reuben M. Whitney.

Here is matter for the American untrammelled press to spread before the people. Let the merchants look to it; let the people see to it who are suffering from a pressure in the money market; let the uncommitted of all parties look to those who are placed over them as financiers.

Yours, &c., EARO.

From the Emancipator.

ARKANSAS.

The admission to the Union of Missouri, with a constitution forbidding its legislature to pass any act for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of their owners, was felt by tens of thousands to be an outrage upon the spirit of freedom, no to be submitted to without a struggle. The genius of colonization had not then dried up the sympathies of the north. The outrage is now to be repeated, and by comparing the pulse that shall beat on the question of Arkansas, with that of the Missouri question, we may be enabled to judge whether, as a nation, we have advanced or retreated in the holy cause of universal liberty. Though the slaveholders have stolen upon us with their monstrous proposition, that we should help them blinch everlasting fetters upon the limbs of another portion of our fellow countrymen, we are glad to see that the thing is not likely to pass through Congress altogether without discussion. The U. S. Telegraph blows the trumpet of alarm at the signs of abolition interference.

Abolitionists throughout the land should feel themselves bound to maintain the good character given them by Gen. Green by circulating petitions, and forwarding them without delay. We submit a form of one that has been sent from this city:—

TO THE HON. THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The undersigned, inhabitants of the city of New York, respectfully represent to your Hon. Body, that they have learned with deep regret, that the constitution submitted for the approval of Congress, by the Territory of Arkansas, as a preliminary measure to its admission into the Federal Union, contains the following article:

"The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of the owners. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to this state from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the right of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge.—They shall have power to prevent slaves from being brought to this state as merchandise, and also to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity."

It is obvious that this article was designed to perpetrate domestic slavery in the future state of Arkansas, by depriving its legislature of that power to abolish it, which has been so successfully exercised by many of the legislatures of the other states.

Your petitioners are well aware of the restrictions imposed by the Federal Constitution on the national government, in reference to slavery in the several states, and they would sincerely deprecate the slightest unconstitutional interference, with this momentous subject. But Congress has too frequently sat in judgment on the constitutions adopted by Territories asking admission into the Union, and has too often insisted on modifications, conditions, and pledges, as the terms of admission, to permit their right to object to the constitution of Arkansas, to be now called in question.

That the Congress of the United States, the Representatives of a free and Christian people, in the 19th century, and at a period when the nations of the earth are modifying their institutions in favor of the rights and liberties of mankind, should deliberately, and of their own free will and sovereign pleasure declare in the presence of the whole world their consent to, and approval of, the perpetual and everlasting bondage and degradation of any portion of the human family, would be a blot on our national character, that could never be effaced, and a sin which would invoke the judgments of Heaven. Your petitioners, therefore, most respectfully implore your Hon. body not to sanction the constitution which the Territory of Arkansas has submitted to your revision.

Strangers.—Seldom thus, early in the spring has our city been so full of strangers. There were five hundred and seventy-five names added yesterday to the stranger's list kept at Gilpin's Merchants Exchange Reading Room.—N. Y. Gaz.

SPIRIT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We select the following from the resolutions lately adopted at a democratic Anti-masonic meeting held in the County of Cumberland. Mr Van Buren's vaunted democracy seems to be suitably appreciated by our brethren of the Key Stone State:

Resolved, Moreover, that we will not support Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, because he is the candidate of a set of designing office holders, who wish to palm him upon the people in order that they may retain their places and their power.—Because we are opposed to the President of the United States appointing his own successor. We are willing to do any thing which becomes us as good citizens, to preserve our country's honor and dignity, and to sustain the President of the United States in carrying on the government, but we solemnly protest against any attempt on his part to name a successor. In 1824, the office-holders attempted to palm William H. Crawford, a nullifier, upon us, but the people refused to be dictated to, and they gave Jackson, in Pennsylvania, an overwhelming majority. In like manner office-holders and demagogues attempt to force the people to support Martin Van Buren a peace party blue light, but the people will not be dictated to, now, any more than they would in 1824.

Resolved, That we concur in the nomination by the late Democratic Anti-masonic State Convention, of General William Henry Harrison for President of the United States, because we esteem him as a patriot and citizen, who has manifested his attachment to the best interests of our country through a life of usefulness and disinterested patriotism.

Because he was always opposed to secret societies.

Because, while his competitor, Van Buren was opposing the late war, with the blue lights and tories, who rejoiced at British victories, the gallant Harrison was defending our exposed frontier from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage Indians.

Because the present crisis in our country's affairs, requires that a man, in whom the people have confidence, should be selected to fill the high and important office of chief magistrate of this nation. Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of Francis Granger of New York, because he is a tried patriot himself, an unflinching antislavery man, and the son of one of the early patriots of our country, and far superior in every point of view, to the pie-bald individual who opposes him.

Resolved—Further, That we will oppose the election of Van Buren, because, during the late war he was a peace party blue light—because, he has the character of a cunning, designing demagogue—because he has never done any thing to entitle him to so distinguished a favor.

Resolved, That we cordially and affectionately invite every republican who has the good of his adopted State at heart, to unite with us in sustaining the present administration, and prostrating the oath bound masonic institutions, which are preying upon the vitals of our free institutions. We pledge ourselves to meet all such on fair and honorable terms.

From the Middlebury Free Press.

INFAMOUS.

We find the following attack upon Mr Slade in the U. S. Telegraph, whose editor is a perfect political desperado:—

"At about two o'clock a most nefarious attempt was made by that elongated Philanthropist, Mr Slade of Vermont, to stay the entrance of Arkansas into the Union, making it incumbent upon them to enslave themselves to the Trades Unions of the North, by liberating that species of property to which they have an inalienable right."

The scheme adopted by Mr Slade was one of extreme cunning. He absented himself during the call of the States, and when the House was thrown off its guard, he had his memorial presented. General Speight of North Carolina, gave him a blow which, though well directed, fell upon shoulders hardened to all common application of the tongue; and the epithets applied by the honorable member from North Carolina, were unheeded by the pious Mr Slade! Pious, forsooth! Here is a man so devoid of common sense, so utterly abandoned of patriotism, as to have the effrontery to offer a memorial from certain very respectable gentlemen of Philadelphia, tending directly to revive the old Missouri Question—to throw the country into confusion and when the lightning shall begin to blaze across the political sky the same individual, Mr Slade, of blessed memory, will settle himself down in some secure canticle house, and cover himself with feather beds, as do old women in a thunder gale, to protect his head from the hurricane. Shame! Shame! that men can be found so desparately pious and philanthropic as to agitate an already settled question, and rouse into fiery conflict the strongest and most dangerous feelings of our nature. There is no excuse for the memorialists—none on earth for the "god-father of the memorial."

The foregoing is outrageous in every respect. It is gross in language and infamous in sentiment. If a representative in Congress cannot discharge the constitutional duty of presenting a respectful memorial without being subjected to such abuse and slang wounding as the above, things have arrived at a strange pass truly. If the millions of the Slaveholding aristocracy of the South, think to silence the freemen of the North in such a way, they have yet to learn that they have inhibited a most egregious error.

The memorial which Mr Slade presented from citizens of Philadelphia, remonstrated against the admission of Arkansas into the union with a constitution, not only permitting slavery, but absolutely prohibiting its abolition! The whole country ought to remonstrate against the admission of such a member into the Union.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Enormous Corruption Fund!—From the moment the Regency avowed their hostility to a just and equitable division of the Surplus Revenue, among the States, for the purposes of improvement and education, we have not doubted that it was their intention to use this money as a Corruption Fund to promote the election of Van Bu-

ret. Our worst apprehensions are now realized. The scheme of corruption having been matured, as now fully developed in a bill introduced by Silas Wright, pinning the whole Surplus Revenue of the Government in the hands of Van Buren, Taney, Forsyth, Woodbury and Butler, to be invested in such stocks as they may think proper! Here is a proposition to convert the Cabinet into Stock-jobbers, the object and effect of which will be to turn all the Incorporated Monopolies of the Union into Political Engines!

CONGRESS.

Monday, April 18.

Mr Slade presented a memorial of 81 citizens of Bristol, in Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the admission of Arkansas into the Union, with a constitution sanctioning the existence and prohibiting the abolition of slavery.

Mr Wise objected to the reception of the latter memorial.

Mr Slade called for the reading of the paper.

The Speaker decided that the memorial came within the resolution of the house referring "every paper" on this subject to the Select Committee on the abolition memorials.

Mr Wise appealed from this decision, and supported the appeal at some length. He contended that the paper did not come within the province of the select committee as it had nothing to do with the abolition of slavery in this District.

After some remarks from Mr Speight,

The Speaker stated the question and the grounds of his decision at length. He decided that the memorial went to the select committee without question, as a matter of course. If the House chose to reverse this decision, he would, with pleasure, comply with their wishes in regard to the subject.

Mr Hawes moved that the appeal be laid on the table, and thereupon asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr Slade contended that the question in order was his motion that the paper be read.

The Speaker stated that he could entertain but one appeal at a time.

Mr Slade attempted to proceed, but was called to order.

Mr Slade proceeded amidst loud cries of "order," and of "go on."

The Speaker peremptorily called the gentleman to order.

Mr Slade said if the Chair did not choose to entertain his appeal, he could not help it. He had discharged his duty in making the appeal, and there left the matter.

The Speaker stated the question.

Mr Slade rose to a question of order.

He claimed that the paper be read, and contended that he had a right to call for the reading. It was necessary that it should be read, in order that the House could vote understandingly on the matter.

The Speaker appealed to the House to permit the paper to be read.

Loud cries of "no, no."

Mr Wise insisted that the motion of the gentleman from Vermont was involved in his appeal, because he had objected to the reception of the petition while it was in the hands of the gentleman from Vermont. The Chair decided that his objection was not in order, and upon that decision he had appealed.

The Speaker again stated the question.

Mr Mercer said he must be excused from voting, for he really did not understand what was the question before the House.

Mr Underwood rose and asked to be excused from voting on the question.

Mr Chambers, of Kentucky, maintained the right of any member to be made acquainted with the contents of the memorial.

Pending the remarks of Mr Chambers, the hour of one o'clock having arrived, Mr Chamberlain called for the Orders of the Day.

The present situation of the public revenue of the United States, says the National Gazette, will constitute one of the most singular pages in the annals of this, or any other country. Future generations will look with wonder on the spectacle we now exhibit, in reference to this question, so anomalous, so utterly adverse to the whole spirit of our institutions and the character of our people. We are universally esteemed, and we fear, with justice, to be the most money loving nation in the world, and yet we have permitted for years past, and still continue to permit, a condition of things which those who are the most careless about pecuniary matters, would never, with their senses about them, allow to exist.

We are, also, and with no less justice, deemed to be particularly attached to our political rights and liberties, and we not only suffer the most flagrant violation of them to go unpunished, but applaud it to the echo, like the feet which have trampled them in the dust, and do every thing we can to enable the violators to prosper in their lawless career. When we reflect that money has taken the place which standing armies and the like matters occupied in former times—that it is now the great lever by which the world is moved—the most effective instrument for forging the shackles of despotism and binding them about mankind; and consider the extent to which our national funds are at the disposition of individuals in power; and remember the mode in which this extraordinary posture of things was brought about, the barefaced shoving aside of the constitution which was resorted to for the purpose—when we reflect upon all this, the conviction is irresistible, that we, "the freest and most enlightened people on the face of the earth," as we daily vote ourselves to be, are now in fact the patient slaves of a more degrading despotism than any in existence.

Steamboat accident. The steamboat De Witt Clinton met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon soon after leaving the wharf. When opposite the upper end of the village of Greenbush, she was run into by the schooner Mail, bound up the river and her false bow materially injured, but we could not learn the precise extent of the damage. She had on board a large number of passengers, and the captain deeming it imprudent to proceed, returned immediately to the wharf. It will require some days to repair her. The bowsprit of the schooner was carried away, but we could not learn that she was otherwise injured.

Ab. Argus.

THE PRISONER ROBINSON.

On Tuesday, this unfortunate young man was brought before the Court of Sessions: when he learned from the Recorder that a bill had been found against him for murder and that he would be tried at the Oyer and Terminer in June next. The N. Y. Daily contains the following account of his appearance:

He is an uncommonly fine looking young man, between 19 and 20 years of age, in the bloom of youth, approaching to manhood, about five feet seven, well formed, light complexion, high forehead, pleasing countenance, with light brown hair, dressed in a frock coat, dark mixed pantaloons, and blue cap. He came into court accompanied by two officers. He walked up to the bar with a solemn and grave countenance, well fitting the interesting occasion; he cast his eyes on the Judge and the Jurors, and when the Recorder announced that a bill was found, he raised his eye, and his countenance seemed to speak, "Is it possible?" he however spoke not, but left to his counsel to say and do all that was necessary. His appearance of sadness and submissiveness seemed to be so becoming that all present were touched. He stood and heard the Recorder address the Grand Jurors at considerable length, in which his Honor thanked them for the painful and laborious investigation which they had gone through.

He stated that now it was certain that the prisoner would be put upon trial for his life; that as the case was one of extraordinary interest, and involved the life of a fellow citizen most respectfully connected, one that had hitherto enjoyed the confidence of his numerous friends, and respectable employers, and had sustained a fair character. It was therefore due to the individual accused and to the magistracy of the law, that a fair and impartial trial should be had, and to that end he would impress it upon every member of the Grand Jury who had heard such a multitude of witnesses, and gone through with such a mass of evidence, that they should communicate to no one any evidence, that would tend to acquit or convict the prisoner. The cause would now be in the hands of the public prosecutor, and the able counsel, who would see that justice would be done. The public mind, he said, had been unfortunately excited; statements of a highly colored character had been put forth by some of the public press, of altogether an unauthorized and irresponsible nature, and it was to be hoped that so far as the Jury were concerned none of the testimony would be disclosed. The thanks of the Court were again expressed, the Jury discharged, and the Court adjourned.

Robinson took his seat during the close of his proceedings, appeared to be deeply interested in the passing scene, but neither hid his head or covered his face, but his eye seemed to rest on Mr Hoffman, his counsel, and to say, I leave all to you. The scene lasted about a quarter of an hour, when Robinson, accompanied by two officers was remanded to Bridewell, from whence he will be taken to Bellevue, to await his trial in June next. Having been one of the Grand Jury, we most cordially commend the sentiments expressed by the Court.

FROM THE CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS.—

Piracy.—The brig Elizabeth has arrived at New York, from the Cape de Verd Islands, and has furnished the N. Y. Daily Advertiser with the following intelligence:—"The brig Pearl of Boston—at the Isle of Mayo, had been robbed on the passage, of about \$3000 worth of dry goods, &c. by a clipper brig, supposed a slaver. At present the Cape de Verds are infested with those vessels, where they put in, to change their papers and the character of the vessels from Spanish to Portuguese, as by the laws of Spain, that flag will no longer support them, but the Portuguese will. An American man-of-war or two, would be of essential service in those seas, for the protection of our commerce. At the time Capt. B. was robbed, the slavers were abusing the Americans and English, threatening to be revenged for the breaking up of their trade—attributing the cause to them."

The Elizabeth has brought home five invalid American seamen, left at the Cape de Verds, by whale ships. She has also four seamen as prisoners, charged with mutiny on board the whale ship Georgina, of New London, at Porto Praya, where they have been in confinement nine months.

A conspiracy among the slaves of St. Jago had been discovered just on the eve of being put in execution. A great many prisoners were taken, among whom two Chiefs were tried, found guilty, and shot. Many others were severely flogged, some receiving 1000 lashes, most of whom died.

A Lad killed by a Panther. The Ogdensburg Republican relates the following melancholy incident, the particulars of which were given by the father of the boy who lost his life: He was only 12 years of age, and was hunting alone in the vicinity of Indian Camp, near Black Lake. His father had promised to come to him on hearing the report of his gun—which he did, and found his son lying in the paws of a panther, the panther wagging his tail, and snarling with pleasure with his prize. The boy told his father that he had shot at the panther and wounded him, when the animal sprang and caught him before he could retreat; and as there was no chance of his life he advised his father to fire and make as good a shot as possible. After hesitating what to do, he fired with deadly aim at the panther, but before the animal died it succeeded in tearing the boy to pieces.

EFFECTS OF RUM.—A teamster belonging to Halifax in this state, and employed in transporting from Plymouth to Middleborough, during the late cold weather, having taken a large keg of rum on board, and used it too freely, drove out of the course into the woods where he remained five days, living or rather dying on his liquor. When found, he was very badly frozen, and was conveyed home, where he lingered about a week in great agony and then expired. The rum keg was so large that he had not been able to empty it. And it was taken home with him. While the family were endeavoring to bring this beastly father back again to life, a little daughter, as if by instinctive practice upon parental example, applied herself to the keg with such success that she died in a few hours! What an accumulation of wretchedness, degradation and death, can be brought about by a single keg of rum.—Boston Times.

The Land Bills. The New York Commercial says that the great point of disagreement between Mr Clay's land bill and Mr Walker's is briefly this: Mr Clay wishes to distribute the proceeds of the public domain ratably, according to the population, among all the states; the old, by whose toil and blood and treasure it was won, as well as the new, within whose boundaries it lies; but the new states claim the whole—and the present indications are, that they will get it.

Onida Institute. In the Legislature of New York, on the tenth ult. Mr David Wagner of Utica, offered to the Senate of New York, a resolution, which was adopted, "directing the committee on Literature to inquire into the propriety of denying the Onida Institute all participation in the benefits of the Literary Fund." In support of this resolution it was alleged that the Onida Institute had long been regarded as "the hot-bed of sedition;" that Beriah Green the principal, had been active and successful in propagating the doctrines of abolitionism.

This is another daring attempt to prescribe that freedom of conscience, liberty of speech and independence of action, which distinguishes man from the brute. It has properly excited intense indignation and alarm throughout the empire state; and we are glad to perceive in the Utica Standard, that a call is made for a public meeting in that city, signed by 128 persons of superior character, in reference to this threatened outrage upon liberty, humanity and literature.

The Treasurer of the American Anti-Slavery Society acknowledges the receipt of \$3,388 47, in five weeks, from March 7th to April 14th. Of this sum \$500 is from Arthur Tappan; 200 from John Rankin, and 250 from six other individuals in this city; 490 from Boston; 500 from Salem and the vicinity; 513 from other towns in Massachusetts; 175 from Newark, N. J., and the remaining 745 from different places in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio.—N. York Observer.

Lecture before the Lyceum this evening, by Mr Bradbury, of Northfield.

Subject—OUR COUNTRY.

MARRIED.

In Montpelier, on the 24th inst. by Nahum Rice, Esq. Mr Josiah Batchelder 2d to Miss Ann Sanders.

In Orange, Mr Jason Martin of Williams-town to Miss Sarah Abina Huse of the former place.

In Williamstown, Mr Martin Flint Tilden to Miss Sarah Amanda Kimball.

DIED.

In Berlin, April 23, Mrs. Electa Nye, wife of Elijah Nye, Jr. aged 37 years.

In Brownston, April 24, Caroline Benton, twin daughter of Rev. E. B. Baxter, aged 1 year and 3 months.

In Reading, April 16th, Den. Younglove Bixby, aged 64 years.

In Berlin, on the 25th inst. Hon. Charles Burkeley, aged 72 years.

In Underhill, 14th inst. Mr David Birge, a revolutionary soldier, aged 83.

WHITE MULBERRY SEED for sale by E. H. PRENTISS.

Montpelier, April 28, 1836.

Notice.

I have this day given and relinquished to my son, WILLARD HUNTLEY, his time, talent and trade for himself, and I claim none of his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

CALVIN HUNTLEY.

Doxbury, April 20, 1836.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Washington District, ss.

In Probate Court holden at Montpelier, within and for said District, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1836.

NATHAN MORSE, Administrator on

the estate of Amos Nichols, late of Northfield, in said District, deceased, presents his administration account for settlement—whereupon it is ordered, that the same be referred to the 7th day of June next, at the Probate Office in Montpelier in said District, for examination and allowance, at which time and place, the widow of the deceased will ask an assignment of personal property, and that all concerned be notified hereby by publication of this order in the State Journal, printed at Montpelier, three weeks successively, as soon as may be, that they may appear, if they see cause, at said time and place, and object thereto.

By the Court,

J. T. MARSTON, Register.

New Establishment.

THE subscribers, having purchased the entire Stock of I. C. Harroun, and removed the business to the shop formerly occupied by Jewett & Russell, as a tailor's shop, on Main street, two doors north of the Post Office, and nearly opposite the brick Meeting House, where may be found all kinds of work in their line, as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done at short notice; also many articles of hard ware and saddlery's tools cheaper than ever.

PRENTISS CUTLER,

D. P. JOHNSON.

Montpelier, April 22, 1836.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable the Probate Court for the district of Randolph, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons, against the estate of

Elizabeth Smith,

late of Chelsea, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent; and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto; and six months from the second day of March 1836, being allowed by said Court for that purpose; we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our said appointment, at the late dwelling house of the deceased in Chelsea, on the second Saturdays of June and August next, from one o'clock P. M. until 4 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

URBANE LAUTHROP, Jr.

HENRY BOUGLASS,

Commissioners.

Chelsea, March 10, 1836.